

In my opinion this book should be on the desk of every radiotherapist as a dependable reference. For students and residents in therapeutic radiology, who are beginning their life work, it should be on the list of required reading. In other words, it should be a "must" book.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF REGIONAL ANATOMY. By E. B. Jamieson. Seventh Edition. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1947. 320 pages. Price, \$20.

This set of anatomical illustrations comprises seven sections, each devoted to a region of the body. The volumes are of a handy size for use in the dissection room. The plates are on loose-leaf pillars so that the student has the choice of removing pages for inclusion in notebooks, of keeping them in the original covers, or of regrouping them to suit a desired plan of study. The illustrations are multicolored, for contrast, making it a simple matter to study the composite anatomy of a given region. A number of minor improvements have been made in this, the seventh edition. The set ranks among the best of current diagrammatic illustrations of anatomy, and should be included in the library of anyone teaching the subject.

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A REVIEW OF "DISEASES OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND EAR." By William Lincoln Ballenger, M.D., Howard Charles Ballenger, M.D., Assisted by John Jacob Ballenger, M.D. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia.

The advertisement and prospectus that was sent out regarding the Ninth Edition carries the usual assurance of complete revision and great improvement. In general this is true. There is some question in regard to the statement that the physician "can turn to it with confidence that he will find adequate and correct information on every medical and surgical problem that may arise."

In reviewing the book certain things stand out in one's mind. An increased amount of space has been given to rhinoplastic reconstruction. It is now presented in a manner that demands either abridgment or further elaboration to be of any real value.

In regard to criticism of complete revision, one might mention the lack of consistency in using the newer terminology for the bacteria and other etiologic agents of disease. The book contains several poor illustrations that have been carried over from previous editions. This is particularly true in regard to the illustrations of the Lynah intubation speculum (Figure No. 255). No mention is made of the more modern self illuminated laryngoscopes wherein the handle acts as a container for the batteries.

It is pleasing to see that in the successive editions the indications for turbinectomy are becoming less and less evident and that the amount of space devoted to the technical phases of the procedure is markedly diminished. It is hoped that the future editions may even eliminate the subject. The portion of Chapter LIII dealing with surgery of brain abscess should be brought up to date or eliminated.

A number of the procedures and techniques as outlined do not necessarily agree with the present practices employed by a large per cent of active Otorhinolaryngologists or with the teachings as offered at present by the accredited schools in Otorhinolaryngology. Specifically, the use of cocaine flakes is not nearly as widespread as one would assume from this text. Likewise, the use of cotton pledgets soaked in 10 per cent cocaine that are to be left in the nose for the production of anesthesia is becoming less in favor.

The chapter on the general and local treatment of sinus infections is more or less standard and routine. It is interesting to note that the subject of tonsillectomy under general anesthesia is almost entirely devoted to the use of the Ballenger-Sluder tonsillectome. Very little space is devoted to the

dissection and snare method. The chapters devoted to diseases and surgery of the ear are acceptable. The final section on bronchoscopy, direct laryngoscopy, esophagoscopy and gastroscopy is uninteresting. It is an abridgment of the works of the contributors that is not particularly illuminating to the uninitiated and of no value to those who have pursued work in those fields.

There is opportunity for some criticism in regard to the binding. The volume sent for review shows evident signs of wear after the short period of time it took to go through the book page by page. "Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Ear" by Ballenger has been and should look forward to being a standard text in Otorhinolaryngology. With this thought in mind the necessity that the physical constituents of the volume be of sufficient caliber to stand up under the stress and strain of daily use should be evident.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO BIOCHEMISTRY. By William Robert Fearon, Third Edition. Grune and Stratton, New York. 1947. Price, \$6.00.

The author of this textbook is professor of biochemistry at the University of Dublin. It is well written, and most of the topics discussed have been brought up to date. The style of the text matter is not lively, but the author has enlivened his book by frequent use of quotations from poets and other men of letters. The point of view is distinctly that of a chemist rather than of the chemical physiologist; the known chemical reactions in the body, such as intermediate carbohydrate metabolism, are only superficially discussed whereas 32 pages are devoted to the chemistry of identification and structure of carbohydrates. The book is of more value to the graduate student and worker in biochemistry than to the first year medical student or practicing physician.

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THE THEMATIC APPRECEPTION TEST. By Silvan S. Tomkins, Ph.D. Research Associate, College Entrance Examination Board. The Grune & Stratton Company. Price, \$5.00.

This is a study of the clinical application of a psychological test in which the subject is required to relate a story suggested by each of a number of pictures presented to him. Although an objective method of scoring the test has been sought for, it was the impression of the reviewer that the goal was not yet at hand. The interpretations given of the subjects' stories were obviously colored by psychoanalytic concepts, so much so as often to tax one's credulity. Again, the wisdom of such ventures by the psychologist into clinical psychiatry may be questioned. The book is of some interest to the psychiatrist, of greater interest to the psychologist, and probably of no interest at all to the physician.

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BRIEF PSYCHOTHERAPY. A Handbook for Physicians on the Clinical Aspects of Neuroses by Bertrand S. Frohman, M.D., with the collaboration of Evelyn P. Frohman. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1948. Price \$4.00.

This book is aimed at the non-psychiatric practitioner of medicine, whether he be surgeon or internist. It presents in simple terms that all may understand a clear delineation of the more common mental mechanisms, as well as methods of treatment of the illnesses they produce.

The author, although trained in psychoanalysis, has broken away from the orthodox dogma which in his opinion has greatly curtailed the usefulness of this psychological school. He gives orthodox analysis, with its months and years of tedious exploration of the unconscious, full credit as an instrument of research. However, he feels that enough has been learned so that the principles of human behavior so discovered may be put to use in a much more brief and